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Country programme document

Benin

Summary

The country programme document (CPD) for Benin is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and approval at the present session, on a no-objection basis. The CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of $40,440,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and $56,582,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 2019 to 2023.

In accordance with Executive Board decision 2014/1, the present document reflects comments made by Executive Board members on the draft CPD that was shared 12 weeks before the second regular session of 2018.

* E/ICEF/2018/19.

Note: The present document was processed in its entirety by UNICEF.

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Programme rationale

1. Benin is a stable democracy in West Africa with a socially and culturally diverse population, currently estimated at over 11 million,[1] 51 per cent of which are children and 25.6 per cent, adolescents. Most of the population (55.4 per cent) lives in rural areas, though the country is undergoing rapid urbanization (3.67 per cent per year).

2. The national context is marked by the Government's commitment to implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and the Government Action Programme, 2016–2021. The current Government has initiated ambitious institutional reforms to consolidate democracy, the rule of law and good governance, and to promote economic transformation and human capital development.

3. Over the past five years, the economy of Benin has grown by an average of 4.5 per cent per year. The proportion of the population living in monetary poverty rose from 36.1 per cent to 40.1 per cent between 2011 and 2015.[2] Inequalities widened over the same period, as the Gini coefficient increased from 0.464 to 0.470. Monetary poverty has a considerable impact on children's well-being. According to the 2016 Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis,[3] 43 per cent of children lived in poor households and 64.5 per cent were deprived of at least three essential needs (health, nutrition, education, sanitation, etc.). Multidimensional child poverty affects more children than monetary poverty. The most deprived children live in households that are rural, poor, large and/or headed by a person with a low level of education. Children living in some departments in northern and central Benin suffer more deprivations than elsewhere in the country.

4. The country has made important investments in priority social sectors. At present, health (7 per cent) and education (23 per cent) together account for around 30 per cent of annual public spending. Despite this substantial public investment,[4] there are still challenges in delivering the expected outcomes because resources are not distributed equitably and are not spent optimally. This has further exacerbated regional inequalities and deprivation.

5. There have been notable improvements in health service coverage and access to drinking water. Between 2011 and 2016, the neonatal, infant and under-five mortality rates fell respectively from 32, 67 and 125, to 31, 63 and 98 deaths per 1,000 live births,[5] although significant disparities remain. Mortality rates are highest among the poorest children, those with less educated mothers and those living in some departments in the north and centre of the country. According to a UNICEF report,[6] Benin will need to at least double its rate of progress to meet the Sustainable Development Goal target for neonatal mortality by 2030. Malaria, diarrhoea and acute respiratory infections cause 37.8 per cent of deaths among children under-five. The proportion of children fully immunized by the age of 12 months has remained unchanged at 41 per cent since 2006. The rate of mother-to-child transmission of HIV is 6.7 per cent. Approximately 37 per cent of rural health facilities have basic equipment, compared to 55 per cent in urban areas.[7] Chronic malnutrition remains high (34 per cent). Stunting is more than twice as likely to affect children living in

[1] National Institute for Statistics and Economic Analysis (INSAE), Population and Housing Census, 2014.
[2] INSAE, Integrated Modular Survey on Household Living Conditions, 2015.
[3] Ministry of Planning and Development and UNICEF, Report on child poverty and deprivation in Benin, 2016.
[4] World Bank, Public Financial Management Review, 2015.
[5] Levels and trends in child mortality, 2017.
[6] UNICEF, Progress for every child in the sustainable development goal era, 2018.
[7] Service Availability and Readiness Assessment, 2015.

the poorest households (46 per cent) and in some departments, especially in the north of the country, than those living in the wealthiest households (18 per cent). Access to improved sanitation facilities is low (14 per cent), with significant disparities between urban and rural areas. Consequently, Benin has one of the highest open defecation rates in the region.

6. Early childhood development (ECD) is marked by socioeconomic and regional disparities. Nationwide, 61.4 per cent of children aged three to four years access ECD, varying from 72 per cent among children from the wealthiest families to 58 per cent of those from the poorest families, and from 72 per cent of children living in the Littoral department compared to 54 per cent in Alibori department. Preschool education significantly improves early childhood development (73 per cent of children attending preschool are developmentally on track, compared with 60 per cent of those who do not).[8] Preschool attendance stands at just 13 per cent nationally, with stark inequalities by wealth (only 2.1 per cent of the poorest children attend preschool, compared with 37.8 per cent of the wealthiest).

7. Investment in education has improved access and reduced gender inequalities, especially at primary level. However, the net attendance rate remains low, at 74.9 per cent, with persistent disparities by wealth, department and gender. Among the poorest children, primary school attendance and completion rates are 51 per cent and 44 per cent, respectively, compared to 94 per cent and 82 per cent of the wealthiest children. Forty-three per cent of girls and 36 per cent of boys from the poorest households have never attended school. In some departments, attendance and completion rates are well below the national average. The gender gap is even wider at lower secondary level (37.8 per cent of girls vs. 49.4 per cent of boys), and children living in rural areas and in the north of the country are the most deprived. Attainment in basic literacy and mathematics is low among pupils in the final two years of primary school (48 per cent in French and 38 per cent in mathematics).[9]

8. Despite improvements in birth registration and the fight against female genital mutilation, major challenges remain in child protection. Approximately 91 per cent of children aged 1 to 14 years have suffered at least one form of violence. Gender-based violence is prevalent, and 8,000 pregnancies among girls in school were reported in 2017.[10] Approximately 26 per cent of women aged 20 to 24 years were married before the age of 18, and 7 per cent before the age of 15. Girls living in the Borgou, Donga and Alibori departments are at higher risk of being married before they reach adulthood. Child labour affects 52.5 per cent of children, with 40 per cent working in hazardous conditions.[11] Child labour is particularly prevalent among the poorest households (68.1 per cent), in rural areas (61 per cent) and in certain departments.

9. Adolescents suffer multiple deprivations in education, health, protection and access to information. As many as 43.1 per cent of adolescent girls and 31.6 per cent of adolescent boys aged 15 to 19 years do not access mass media at least once per week. The teen birth rate is high (94 births per 1,000 adolescent girls), ranging from 149 per 1,000 among adolescent girls with no education to 16 per 1,000 among those with secondary education. Only 21.6 per cent of females aged 15 to 24 years have comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS, compared with 31.3 per cent of males of the same age. Adolescent girls are more likely to suffer from gender-related discrimination. The 2017 gender review of the country programme stressed the need

[8] Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2014.
[9] Conference of Ministers of Education of French-speaking Countries Programme for the Analysis of Education Systems, 2015.
[10] Ministry of Education, 2016-2017.
[11] MICS, 2014.

to better promote the rights of adolescent girls in line with the UNICEF Gender Action Plan 2.0 to stop the intergenerational transmission of poverty.

10. Benin experiences recurring epidemics (cholera and Lassa fever) and is vulnerable to the negative effects of climate change. Some departments (Mono, Alibori, Borgou and Zou) experience recurring flooding and drought, which negatively impact community resilience. Security-wise, the situation remains vulnerable given the worsening situation in neighbouring countries, especially Burkina Faso, Niger and Nigeria.

11. Two important lessons learned from the current programme will inform the new programme. First, the geographic dispersion of the current programme (operating in 21 municipalities across seven departments) contributed to suboptimal coordination and synergies within UNICEF and with government and partners. Efforts will need to focus on coherent targeting, based on disparities in multidimensional child poverty. Second, even though proven equitable models promoted by UNICEF – such as community integrated management of childhood illness, inclusion of marginalized children in the formal education system and alternative education for out-of-school adolescents – are now included in national policies and municipal development plans, more efforts are needed to secure their long-term sustainability.

12. UNICEF has built and maintained strong credibility and reputation with communities, the Government and partners, who recognize its comparative advantage in terms of data on children, advocacy and policy dialogue, communication for development (C4D) and its presence and actions on the ground in disadvantaged areas.

13. The new programme builds on lessons learned from the current programme with renewed focus on: the generation and systematic use of evidence for advocacy to inform equitable resource allocation and greater efficiency in public spending; community/citizen engagement to improve demand for high-quality services and hold duty bearers accountable; and geographical convergence based on multiple deprivations experienced by children, rather than a sectoral approach.

Programme priorities and partnerships

14. Aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals and the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2018–2021, the country programme will support national efforts to give children and adolescents, especially the most disadvantaged, equal opportunities to access and use basic services. The programme's theory of change is that the overall situation of children in Benin would improve if children living in households that are rural, poor, large, and/or headed by someone with a low level of education, were the focus of the country's investments. The main barriers that hamper disadvantaged children from benefiting are: imbalances in resource planning, allocation and utilization; limited information systems; insufficient access to and quality of social services; and persistent social norms and practices harmful to children, especially girls.

15. The programme will support attainment of the national targets prioritized from the Sustainable Development Goals and the Government Action Programme, 2016–2021. It will also support efforts under the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), 2019–2023, which aims to create an enabling environment for inclusive, participatory and equitable development to ensure that no one is left behind. The programme is informed by the final recommendations and observations

issued by the Committee on the Rights of the Child in 2016 and 2018[12 13 14] It seeks to enforce a legal and regulatory framework aligned with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other global commitments.

16. The country programme will be national in scope in terms of advocacy, support for policies and strategies that create an enabling environment for children and the generation and use of evidence on child deprivations, public finances and rapid urbanization. At the operational level, the programme will focus on three departments (Alibori, Borgou and Zou), where multidimensional child poverty is especially acute, to maximize efforts by creating synergies across all programme components.

17. In line with the Gender Action Plan 2.0, the programme's gender strategy will focus on disadvantaged adolescent girls, with an emphasis on the two interconnected priorities of improving education and ending child marriage. Gender equality will also be a feature of all other intervention areas. To ensure an integrated response, the programme will strengthen C4D to address harmful social norms and practices, and evidence generation to inform policies that support the rights of adolescent girls.

18. UNICEF will strengthen the use of innovations to accelerate progress for children. The programme will carry out integrated communication strategies that combine mass media and digital platforms to put child rights at the centre of the development agenda, by encouraging policy makers, the public at large and influential figures to advocate for children and by providing opportunities for children and young people to act on issues that affect them.

19. Working with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UNICEF will operationalize the common chapter of the Strategic Plan, 2018–2021, with an emphasis on adolescent girls' health, gender equality and improving data for sustainable development. UNICEF will strengthen partnerships with other international organizations, the private sector and civil society organizations (CSOs) and explore South-South and triangular cooperation to improve results for children.

20. The country programme will be implemented through the following components selected through a participatory process involving all stakeholders.

Child survival and development

21. This component will support national efforts to remove barriers that have resulted in only marginal reductions to date in neonatal and under-five mortality and the prevalence of chronic malnutrition, and only marginal improvements in access to sanitation and in preventing children and adolescents from thriving.

22. This component assumes that: (a) the Government and development partners will continue to engage in reforms and innovations to improve governance, financing and accountability; and (b) there will be effective synergies among development partners around maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health, nutrition and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).

23. UNICEF efforts will align with the National Health Development Plan, 2018–2022, with special emphasis on the programme implementation environment. It will work to strengthen the health information system to include gender-disaggregated data and data from the community level, making it an effective planning and decision-making tool. It will revise the operational planning model and train staff to improve targeting of disadvantaged population groups. It will strengthen the procurement and

[12] CRC/C/BEN/CO/3-5.
[13] CRC/C/OPS/BEN/Q/1.
[14] CRC/C/OPAC/BEN/Q/1.

supply management system to ensure a steady supply of essential health commodities. UNICEF will support efforts to extend access to high-quality health services for the most vulnerable children, develop an integrated intervention model at community level, and support activities to promote essential family practices and a package of high-impact interventions in the child's first 1,000 days.

24. In collaboration with Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance and the International Health Partnership (IHP+) and related initiatives, UNICEF will support equity-based monitoring and provide training, equipment and essential health commodities to strengthen capacities of national teams, health zone management teams, service providers and community outreach workers in the focus departments. In doing so, UNICEF will ensure better access for the most vulnerable communities to high-quality, high-impact interventions in maternal and neonatal health, nutrition and WASH.

25. The programme will address demand bottlenecks for health services by strengthening C4D through development and implementation of integrated communication plans at the health zone level, in collaboration with locally elected representatives and women leaders. This will be based on the existing model for the promotion of essential family practices, integrated with child stimulation interventions for the adoption of healthy behaviours.

26. The programme will use new technologies to track children individually, encourage providers to report service delivery and essential health commodity management data, and report births and maternal and neonatal deaths.

27. UNICEF will strengthen partnerships with key sector stakeholders, including CSOs, the private sector, municipalities and parliamentarians, to improve governance and coordination through a signed partnership agreement (country compact).

28. Synergies with the education and child protection components will help to deliver a multisectoral response to children's and adolescents' needs, foster a better learning environment in schools and improve care for children victims of violence and abuse. Through the social policy component, the programme will support advocacy for more resources and efficient funds transfers, with an emphasis on community health. The programme will work with UNFPA and the World Health Organization (WHO) to improve adolescents' access to health care and information about risky behaviours.

Quality basic education

29. The education component will support national efforts to enrol and retain more children aged three to 17 years, especially the most disadvantaged, in inclusive, high-quality basic education, including in emergency situations.

30. This component assumes that: (a) the Government will take actions to improve education system governance for more efficient utilization of resources; (b) national and local education entities will have technical and financial means to implement quality education services; and (c) decentralization in the education sector will be effective with full transfer of authority and resources to municipalities.

31. The programme will support the following interventions to improve equitable access and quality educational standards, increase supply and demand and reduce the school dropout rate, especially among girls: (a) developing a learning assessment system for preschool and primary education; (b) strengthening the information management system (c) building capacities of teachers and supervisors in inclusive, gender-sensitive teaching materials and methods; (d) developing innovative solutions with school management to lower hidden costs of education and monitor school

attendance and performance; (e) developing inclusive, innovative educational models in selected departments; (f) introducing specific educational support measures for adolescent girls; and (g) advocating for the provision of social protection and child protection services in schools and the transfer of resources and expertise to municipalities.

32. UNICEF will strengthen planning, management and monitoring capacities to place equity of supply and access at the heart of local plans. In addition, the programme will pursue the following strategies: (a) building the capacities of parents and communities, especially on ECD in school life; (b) building a strategic partnership in the education sector with key actors – the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Food Programme (WFP), the World Bank as well as bilateral partners, France, Germany and Switzerland – to ensure the attainment of the programme's outcomes; and (c) advocating with the Government for equitable funding, especially at the local level.

33. This component will work with the child survival and development component to provide support for young children at community centres and improve the learning environment in schools. It will work closely with the child protection component on empowering adolescent girls through the gender strategy. UNICEF will strengthen its partnership with UNESCO, WFP, the Global Partnership for Education, civil society and other partners to improve coordination and better results for children.

Child protection

34. The child protection component will support national efforts to remove barriers that prevent the elimination of child violence, child labour and child marriage. UNICEF will strive to support effective implementation of sectoral policy action plans that address these barriers, so children and adolescents grow and develop in a protective environment, including in emergencies.

35. Key success factors for this component include: (a) stronger government commitment to strengthen child protection systems; (b) increased financial and human resources for protection services; and (c) effective engagement and participation of communities and right holders.

36. UNICEF will strengthen government capacity to: (a) undertake sound programming, planning, budgeting and monitoring; (b) effectively coordinate child protection efforts; (c) enforce child protection laws and policies, and (d) generate and effectively use data to inform policies and programming. This component will further strengthen child protection systems by improving supply and use of high-quality services, reinforcing intervention capacities of social promotion centres, the police and the justice system and promoting innovations. The programme will prioritize community child protection mechanisms to provide alternative support for vulnerable children in the selected departments.

37. UNICEF will intensify advocacy and C4D activities to more effectively address harmful social norms and increase demand for high-quality services. The programme will build capacities of traditional and religious leaders to engage and tackle taboos, gender roles and stereotypes harmful to children, and will support parents to play a greater role in promoting ECD initiatives.

38. UNICEF will support improved participation of adolescents and youth as agents of change by building capacities of youth organizations and networks and fully involving them throughout all programme stages.

39. This component will closely work with other programme components to advance ECD, address the care needs of children and adolescent victim of violence,

and empower adolescent girls as part of the gender strategy. Under the leadership of the Ministry of Social Affairs, UNICEF will build a stronger partnership with CSOs, the private sector, United Nations organizations, in particular UNDP, UNFPA and other development partners to improve the availability and quality of protection services for children at risk or victims of abuse.

Social policy

40. This component will contribute to national efforts to remove barriers that hinder access to and demand for quality basic social services by the most disadvantaged children and adolescents through the promotion of inclusive social policy and equitable public finances.

41. Success of this component assumes government commitment to: (a) fostering equity; (b) addressing needs for data and evidence on child vulnerabilities; and (c) promoting effective synergies among partners on social protection.

42. Building national capacities – especially of the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Analysis and research centres – will enable the generation of reliable, disaggregated data on multidimensional child and adolescent poverty. These data will be used for policy advocacy and decision-making to eradicate inequalities, especially gender inequalities, and help measure the country's progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. UNICEF will strengthen capacities of the departmental and municipal authorities in the selected departments to enable them to plan and measure the impact of their interventions on disparities, using social indicators. Capacity-building for adolescents, youth and CSOs will allow them to play a stronger role in planning, monitoring and control as active stakeholders and responsible citizens.

43. The component will address multidimensional child poverty by strengthening social protection systems that are responsive to the needs of the most vulnerable children and, in doing so, accelerate progress towards child-relevant Sustainable Development Goals. The programme will support implementation and monitoring of the Government's flagship social protection programme, Assurance pour le renforcement du capital humain, working closely with UNDP and the World Bank. It will foster synergies with the World Bank-funded cash transfer programme by targeting the poorest households and building the capacities of social promotion centres nationwide.

44. UNICEF will strengthen capacities of Ministry of Planning and Development and the Ministry of Economy and Finance on budget analysis to support advocacy in favour of greater investments for children. Equity-focused reviews of geographical resource allocation mechanisms will promote sustainability of proven models. UNICEF will work in conjunction with UNDP, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the German Agency for International Cooperation as the main public finance partners.

Summary budget table

Programme component	*(In thousands of United States dollars)*		
	Regular resources	*Other resources*	*Total*
Child survival and development	14 497	41 395	55 892
Quality basic education	5 523	8 647	14 170
Child protection	6 240	5 430	11 670
Social policy	5 188	110	5 298
Programme effectiveness	8 992	1 000	9 992
Total	**40 440**	**56 582**	**97 022**

Programme and risk management

45. UNICEF will actively participate in the UNDAF steering committee and in internal operations groups (including the programme committee and the operations management team). It will also participate in the work of outcome groups to strengthen technical monitoring and collaboration within the United Nations country team.

46. The potential risks facing the programme include repeated workers' strikes in social sectors, the changing aid environment, the unstable security situation in the subregion, natural disasters and limited capacity among partners. To mitigate these risks, UNICEF will engage in ongoing dialogue with the relevant government authorities, support the participation of community members and civil society, and work with other partners to call for priority social spending on children. The programme will maintain a high degree of emergency preparedness using the new emergency preparedness platform. The programme's work to reduce inequalities and vulnerabilities, especially among young people, will also contribute to conflict prevention efforts.

47. To secure the necessary resources, UNICEF will focus on retaining and further diversifying the country programme's donor portfolio by producing high-quality reports, communicating effectively about children and proactively developing funding proposals. It will also strive to improve its ability to leverage the national budget and resources from other partners.

48. The country management team will monitor the programme on a regular basis to ensure that remedial steps are taken promptly if/when needed. The programme will build the capacities of implementing partners for the harmonized approach to cash transfers and conduct quality assurance through field visits, spot checks and monitoring of supplies and assets.

49. This CPD outlines the UNICEF contribution to national results and serves as the primary tool for accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures.

Monitoring and evaluation

50. The results and resources framework will serve as the primary basis for monitoring programme implementation, using evidence generated from national routine data, surveys, studies and evaluations as well as information from biannual and annual reviews and programmatic monitoring visits. This monitoring mechanism, managed jointly with the Ministry of Planning and Development, will be aligned with the UNDAF monitoring and evaluation framework, which, in turn, is aligned with monitoring of national plans. Equity-based monitoring of programme outcomes will provide useful information to help identify bottlenecks.

51. UNICEF will analyse this information to assess progress towards expected outcomes, to review theories of change, and to adjust resource allocation. There will be a midterm update of the 2017 gender review to measure progress and make adjustments as needed.

52. To embed a results-oriented culture, UNICEF will build the monitoring and evaluation capacities of national partners to support implementation of the national evaluation policy and the new national statistics development strategy. There will be four major evaluations throughout the cycle related to: child survival and development, basic education, malnutrition, and child marriage.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Benin – UNICEF country programme of cooperation, 2019–2023

Convention on the Rights of the Child: Articles 2, 3, 5, 8, 12, 13, 18, 20, 23, 28, 32 and 40. **National priorities/Sustainable Development Goals:** 1-6, 10 and 16. **African Union Agenda 2063:** Aspirations 1 and 3. **Government Action Programme, 2016–2021:** Pillars 1, 2 and 3.
UNDAF (draft) **Strategic priority areas involving UNICEF:** 1. Promotion of inclusive, robust and sustainable economic growth. **Indicator**: Prevalence of stunting among children under-five. 2. Strengthening of human capital. **Indicators**: Coverage of basic health services. Percentage of children and youth – in the second and third years of primary school; at the end of primary school; at the end of lower secondary school – who have reached minimum attainment levels in literacy and numeracy, by gender. Percentage of women, children and adolescents subjected to violence, abuse and exploitation who have benefited from social care services, by type, by age and by gender. Percentage of the population using safely managed sanitation services, especially equipment for hand-washing with soap and water. Percentage of the population covered by social protection floors or systems, by age and by gender. 3. Democracy consolidation, rule of law and promotion of good governance. **Indicators**: Percentage of victims of violence in the past 12 months who have reported the case to the relevant authorities or other officially recognized dispute resolution mechanisms.
Related UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2018–2021 outcomes: 1 to 5

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines (B)[1] and targets (T)[2]*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
Child survival and development							
1. By the end of 2023, pregnant and breastfeeding women, newborns, girls and boys under-five, adolescents and the most vulnerable communities make greater use of services offering Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI), neonatal care, WASH, immunization plus, and infant and young child feeding at the community and institutional levels.	Percentage of live births attended by skilled health personnel. B: 77.2% T: 85%	Multiple indicator cluster survey (MICS)/Demographic and Health Survey (DHS)	1.1. The health system and health zone authorities in the focus departments are better equipped to budget, plan, coordinate and manage essential health commodities. 1.2. Health-care facilities and municipalities are better equipped to deliver equitable, high-quality, integrated child health and WASH services at the community level. 1.3. Health-care facilities are better equipped to deliver equitable, high-quality immunization-plus services. 1.4. Health-care facilities are better equipped to deliver high-quality IMCI services, including in humanitarian situations. 1.5. Health-care facilities and schools have safe water, hygiene and sanitation services, and communities are equipped to prevent, prepare for and respond to emergencies.	Ministry of Health United Nations Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Technical and financial partners Private sector Civil society	14 497	41 395	55 892
	Percentage of children who are vaccinated for the first dose of measles-containing vaccine. B: 70.8% T: 95%	MICS/DHS					
	Percentage of children vaccinated with diphtheria/tetanus/pertussis/Penta 3-containing vaccine is at least 80% in every commune level. B: 35% T: 100%	Immunization coverage survey WHO/UNICEF joint reporting form WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage MICS					
	Percentage of children presenting with symptoms of acute respiratory infection in the previous two weeks who received appropriate antibiotics. B: 15.9% T: 45%	MICS/DHS					
	Percentage of infants aged 0 to 5 months exclusively fed with breast milk. B: 41.4% T: 60%	MICS/DHS					

[1] Baseline year not specified; all data are from 2014.

[2] Where no target date is specified, the target year is 2023.

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines (B)[1] and targets (T)[2]*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
	Percentage of girls and boys aged 0 to14 years and adolescent girls and boys aged 10 to19 years living with HIV who receive antiretroviral therapy. B: 32% T: 90%	National AIDS control programme reports					
	Percentage of children fed with a minimum number of food groups. B: 25.3% T: 48%	MICS/DHS					
	Number of people still practicing open defecation. B: 5,988,809 T: 4,260,000	MICS/DHS WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene					
Quality basic education							
2. By the end of 2023, girls and boys aged 3 to 17 years, especially the most marginalized, make greater use of high-quality basic education services, including in emergency situations.	Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2 to 3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex. Baseline (2015) Reading (a) 10% (b) 51.7% (c) 28.1% Mathematics (a) 35% (b) 39.8% (c) 9.6%	Conference of Ministers of Education of French-speaking Countries Programme for the Analysis of Education Systems Ministry of Secondary, Technical and Vocational Education	2.1. Girls, boys, parents and communities in the focus departments have strengthened capacities to enrol and retain children aged 3 to 17 years in basic education. 2.2. Municipalities in the focus departments and the Government have increased capacities to deliver basic education services to more girls and boys aged 3 to 17 years, especially the most marginalized. 2.3. Education stakeholders at the central level and in the focus departments have	Ministry of Education United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization World Bank	5 523	8 647	14 170

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines (B)[1] and targets (T)[2]*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
	Target reading (a) 25% (b) 60% (c) 60% Mathematics (a) 50% (b) 50% (c) 50%		increased capacities to ensure the quality of basic education. 2.4. The education system stakeholders have the capacities to produce and use educational information to plan, monitor and evaluate policies and strategies and to define and implement locally appropriate norms and standards.				
	Gender parity index. Primary: B: 0.95; T: 0.98 Secondary: B: 0.76; T: 0.80	MICS/DHS					
	Out-of-school rate for girls and boys of preschool, primary and lower secondary school age. <u>Preschool</u> Boys B: 81.8%; T: 70% Girls B: 78.6%; T: 68% Total: 80.3% <u>Primary</u> Boys B: 23.1%; T: 17% Girls B: 27.3%; T: 20% Total B: 25.1%; T: 19% <u>Lower secondary</u> Boys B: 31.2%; T: 25% Girls B: 44.8%; T: 30% Total B: 37.6%; T: 29%	MICS/DHS					
Child protection							

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines (B)[1] and targets (T)[2]*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
3. By the end of 2023, children, especially adolescents, live in an environment that protects them against all forms of violence and sexual abuse, including child marriage and economic exploitation, and make greater use of protection services, including in emergency situations.	Percentage of women and girls (20 to 24 years) married or in union before age 18. B: 30.4% T: 25%	MICS	3.1. National, departmental and municipal institutions are equipped to plan, budget, implement, coordinate, monitor and evaluate interventions and to enforce laws and policies in an integrated manner to create a protective environment for children. 3.2. Child protection authorities at the national, departmental and municipal levels and basic social services are properly equipped and are able to deliver high-quality prevention and care services for children who are at risk or victims of violence, sexual abuse, marriage and economic exploitation. 3.3. Children, adolescents, parents, community members, traditional and religious leaders in the focus departments are better equipped to stop harmful norms and practices and are able to identify, prevent and refer cases of violence/abuse.	Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Secondary Education, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Justice, and Ministry of Planning and Development. Civil society, Youth /women, Bilateral partners, United Nations, Private sector. Ministry of Health, UNFPA, WHO	6 240	5 430	11 670
	Percentage of children aged 5 to 17 years involved in child labour. B: 52.5% T: 45% Percentage of children aged 5 to 17 years involved in the worst forms of child labour. B: 39.6% T: 32.5% B girls: 35.0%; T: 30% B boys: 43.7%; T: 35%	MICS					
	Number of girls and boys who have experienced violence reached by health, social work or justice/law enforcement services. B: 17,368 (2017) T: 222,925 (2021)	Sectoral data					
Social policy							
4. By the end of 2023, more disadvantaged children and adolescents have equitable access to basic social services, especially social protection services.	Proportion of children living in monetary poverty. B: 43% T: 36.4%	Integrated Modular Survey on Household Living Conditions, MICS	4.1. National and local departments have enhanced capacity to use reliable, disaggregated data to inform the development, monitoring and evaluation of inclusive, gender-sensitive social policies and programmes.	INSAE Ministry of Planning and Development Sectoral ministries	5 188	110	5 298
	Percentage of children suffering three or more deprivations. B: 64.5% T: 60%	Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis					

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines (B)[1] and targets (T)[2]*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)* RR	OR	Total
	Share of public spending on health, education and/or social protection. B: 30% T: 33%	Government budget and expenditure analysis, integrated public financial management system	4.2. National and local actors have enhanced capacity to design, coordinate and monitor integrated social protection systems and inclusive, gender-sensitive social policies. 4.3. National and local actors are better equipped to mobilize, equitably programme and efficiently manage child-sensitive public resources with input from civil society, women, adolescents and youth.	Ministry of Finance United Nations World Bank Social Watch			
	Percentage of population covered by social protection systems. B: 8.4% T: 18%	Sustainable Development Goals monitoring report					
5. A well-developed, properly managed country programme delivers the expected outcomes for vulnerable children.	Office year-end performance index. B: 0.884 (2017) T: 0.90	Performance scorecard	5.1. UNICEF and its partners are equipped to plan and monitor programme implementation. 5.2. UNICEF and its partners have the tools and resources they need to advocate, communicate externally and build partnerships to promote children's rights. 5.3. UNICEF and its partners have an effective coordination mechanism to strengthen synergies across sectors.	Government United Nations CSOs Technical and financial partners	8 992	1 000	9 992
	Ratio of evaluations ranked at least "satisfactory" during the cycle. B: 0/4 (2017) T: 4/4	Global Evaluation Reports Oversight System					
	Number of initiatives that engage civil society partners and/or coalitions to advocate together with UNICEF for children during the cycle. B: 0 T: 100	Internal tracking mechanism for partnerships					
Total resources					**40 440**	**56 582**	**97 022**